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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. VII, NO. 151

KABUL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1968 (SUNBULA 31,1347 S.H.)

PRICE: AF. 4

UAR Congress Elects Party's Central Body Pledges All-Out Support To Army, Palestinian Commandos

CAIRO, Sept. 22, (AFP).—President Nasser urged his compatriots yesterday to have "patience and endurance till we affront Israel and those who support it."

Using the word patience three times in the speech closing the Congress of the Egyptian Socialist Union Party, President Nasser said, "the circumstances in which we live are very difficult because part of our territory is occupied by the enemy."

But he added that "with the help of God, we shall carry off the victory."

Earlier, behind closed doors, the congress had elected the party's central committee of 150 members.

The congress passed a resolution pledging to provide the army with everything needed to enable it "to accomplish its holy mission of liberating the territory and protection of the nation."

It was also decided to set up people's defence units for the protection of areas behind the front lines.

The congress further decided to support the Palestinian Commandos so that they could "continue their legitimate struggle."

In the field of foreign policy, the congress agreed to continue the fight against imperialism and ruled that relations with foreign countries would be conditioned by their attitude toward the Israeli-Arab conflict and their support for the Arab cause.

The congress expressed its appreciation to the Soviet Union for its moral and material support of the Arab cause.

On the home front, it was decided that all the country's resources would be devoted to the war effort.

Meanwhile Israeli and Jordanian forces exchanged fire for several minutes across the border this evening.

An Israeli spokesman said the Jordanian side had opened up with mortars at 20:00 local time in the Beisan Valley.

The Jordanians also began firing with automatic weapons in the same area, Israeli forces returned the fire, the spokesman said, adding there were no casualties on the Israeli side.

Medics To Study Family Planning Under IPPF Grant

By Our Own Reporter
KABUL, September 22.
Mrs. S. Brown, executive director of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in Chicago, met Deputy Health Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim yesterday in his office.

Training of Afghan nurses and physicians in birth control methods and the federation's cooperation with Afghanistan in this respect were discussed at the meeting.

The IPPF has offered to train 10 nurses and a number of doctors. The Public Health Ministry introduced three nurses to the IPPF representative, and the remaining seven will take a six-month English course in Kabul before departing for training in the U.S.

There is no language problem with the doctors who are candidates for three to six-month family planning methods course offered by the IPPF.

Canada Calls For UN Relief For Starving Biafrans

OTTAWA, Sept. 22, (AFP).—The Canadian government has asked United Nations Secretary General U Thant to investigate means by which the world body could act to relieve suffering in Biafra, it was officially announced here Saturday.

However, the Canadian note, handed to Thant yesterday by Ambassador George Ignatieff, "realised that to raise the Nigerian question before the UN General Assembly could be divisive."

The note said that "Canadians feel distress and dismay over the civil war in Nigeria. Widespread starvation is taking place in the breakaway province of Biafra."

"In the face of their concern, the Canadian people find it difficult to understand how the United Nations could fail to concern itself with the humanitarian task of preventing death by starvation for these suffering people."

The Canadian government thought "there could be a role for the UN in stimulating effective action on the humanitarian problem of opening ways of delivering relief supplies to the needy."

S. Koreans Kill 7 Infiltrators

SEOUL, Sept. 22, (Reuters).—South Korean troops killed seven alleged North Korean infiltrators in four separate clashes in the central and western sectors of the demilitarised zone over the past two days, it was announced yesterday.

Two of them were shot dead Friday morning when a South Korean patrol exchanged fire with three North Koreans in the western sector for half an hour. The third North Korean fled.

Three more firefights took place in the central, west central, and western sectors before dawn yesterday with five infiltrators shot dead, according to the Army Counter-Espionage Operations Headquarters here.

UN Assembly Head Outlines Future Debate Attitudes

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 22, (AP).—The next president of the UN General Assembly urges the utmost restraint in any discussion here of the war in Vietnam so as to avoid endangering the peace talks between the United States and North Vietnam in Paris.

Guatemala Foreign Minister Emilio Arenales Catalan set forth his attitude on the subject in an interview in advance of the assembly's three-month 23rd session.

He will be elected president when the session opens Tuesday. He succeeds Romanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu.

"It is possible," he said, "that the peace negotiations now going on in Paris could be jeopardised by a partisan debate on the issue, even if it is carried out at the forum of the United Nations."

"I would certainly hope that public discussion of this item or of this question during the general debate be carried out with the utmost restraint in order to continue to allow all possible freedom to the peace negotiations in Paris."

"It may also be possible," Arenales Catalan said, "that this issue, which is uppermost in the presidential campaign now going on in the United States, may be discussed in a manner that in turn may influence the presidential race in that country."

Arenales Catalan said "the intervention in Czechoslovakia" August 20 by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries might figure "perhaps outstandingly so," in the general debate.

He said the assembly undoubtedly would go into the Middle Eastern question but he believed it would be "very difficult to accomplish anything."

Singapore Speaks Against Use Of Force In Sabah

Singapore, Sept. 22, (Reuters).—The Singapore government Saturday declared that any attempt to alter the present status of the state of Sabah by force would be aggression.

The foreign ministry, in a message to the Malaysian prime minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, said the Singapore government hoped the dispute between the Philippines and Malaysia over Sabah would not be pressed to the point of open hostilities.

"Singapore, both before and after it became independent, has recognised Sabah as an integral part of Malaysia and this is still the view of Singapore."

"The Singapore government would like to assure the government of Malaysia that any attempt to alter the status of Sabah by force would, in the view of the Singapore government, constitute aggression against a friendly neighbour with which it has the closest ties, whose security and integrity is of vital concern to it," it said.

The message said that Singapore found some relief from the assurances of Philippine leaders that they would not resort to force in regard to their Sabah claim.

In Manila President Ferdinand Marcos Saturday met the American ambassador G. Mennen Williams to seek clarification on Washington's statement that the U.S. recognised Sabah as part of Malaysia.

The meeting lasted 20 minutes, but no details were announced.

Filipino Congress leaders have expressed indignation over the American statement and recognised it as a "double cross" and a "sneak attack."

Government officials in Manila interpreted the U.S. State Department announcement as American support for Malaysia on the Sabah dispute.

After the 20-minute meeting with the American ambassador, President Marcos met his foreign policy council to discuss Manila's next move in the worsening relations between the Philippines and Malaysia.

In Kuala Lumpur prime minister Tun Abdul Rahman last night expressed regret at the storming of the Philippines' embassy grounds by student demonstrators and said Malaysia would inform Manila that steps were being taken to avoid any recurrence.

Students stormed the embassy in Kuala Lumpur in an angry demonstration against the Philippines legislation incorporating Sabah to its territory.

Jodrell Bank Loses Contact With Zond

LONDON, Sept. 22, (AFP).—Sir Bernard Lovell, director of the Jodrell Bank Observatory said last night that the observatory has not recovered signals from the Russian space probe Zond-5 and therefore presumed that the spacecraft had reentered the earth's atmosphere.

"If the spacecraft was still in orbit we would have expected to have received further signals by this time," said Sir Lovell.

On the probe's possible reentry, Sir Lovell added that he had no definite information and that it was just an assumption.

Early yesterday afternoon, the observatory said that Zond-5 was less than 50,000 miles from the earth and that it was heading for the Antarctic.

Sir Lovell said the observatory would make no further attempts to establish contact with the Soviet spacecraft.

Humphrey Urges Senate To Pass Nonproliferation Treaty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, (AFP).—Vice President Hubert Humphrey Saturday urged the Senate to ratify the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and promised to end the arms race if elected president in November.

He said, "if the United States fails to approve the treaty, others are sure to lag in their approval. Delay may mean that the treaty will never go into force."

"If not promptly ratified, its effect on other potential signatories may be to kill ratification," Worried about the exorbitant cost of the armaments race, the Democratic candidate spoke in favour of limiting offensive and defensive nuclear missiles.

Humphrey recalled that the U.S. and the Soviet Union were in agreement on opening discussions on this problem.

"As president, I would act with determination to end the arms race," he declared.

Humphrey went to Independence, Missouri, yesterday to get the blessing of the octogenarian dean of the Democratic Party, former President Harry Truman. The latter predicted that the Democrats would win the elections.

Troop Withdrawal Eminent, Cernik Says

PRAGUE, Sept. 22, (AFP).—A month after the five-nation Warsaw Pact army rolled into Czechoslovakia, Prime Minister Oldrich Cernik promised yesterday that "the phased departure of foreign troops from our territory will begin in the next few days."

"The great majority of these troops will leave this territory shortly," he told a meeting of leading Communists at Ostrava, adding, "However some contingents will remain in our country. Public opinion will know in due time how many units will stay and for how long."

Cernik then warned against "exaggeration of the personality cult" and said that even Party First Secretary Alexander Dubcek was against it.

The time had come to apply the Moscow agreements.

"Only by honest work and the carrying out of our intentions can we now help ourselves, not with weapons or resistance," he said.

The past eventful month in Czechoslovakia has passed without any sign of a crack appearing in Czechoslovakia's national unity.

Yet it has been quietly admitted that certain swings to the right and to the left, had gone too since the new liberalisation movement began in January and that these must be brought back into balance.

At the same time it is believed here that if these extremes are corrected, there is nothing to stop the withdrawal of the occupying troops within the next few days as Cernik has stated, even though this announced withdrawal is more likely based on his own opinion than on hard facts.

Significant Action Flares In DMZ, Northern Province

SAIGON, Sept. 22, (AFP).—South Vietnam marines claimed 138 enemy dead yesterday after repelling repeated waves of North Vietnamese before dawn near Tay Ninh. The same post had reported killing 35 attackers Friday.

Significant fighting yesterday was reported in the Demilitarised Zone and the northern province of Quang Nam, as well as the Tay Ninh sector northwest of here along the Cambodian border.

In Quang Nam province, government forces reported fighting off a Viet Cong attack yesterday morning near An Hoa, on the coast.

Further north along the coast Friday near Danang, U.S. marines had fought off a Viet Cong force for seven hours. Also near Danang government troops claimed killing 41 Viet Cong Friday.

High altitude B-52 bomber missions pounded reported Viet Cong and North Vietnamese concentrations yesterday in Quang Nam, in the highland province of Kon Tum and in a sector 100 kilometres (60 miles) north of Saigon.

The principal action yesterday was at a government outpost 100 kms. (60 miles) northwest of Saigon, in the Cambodian border southwest of Tay Ninh.

After pouring 200 mortar shells into the camp during the night, North Vietnamese assault waves attempted to overrun it, failed and withdrew at dawn after four hours of combat.

The camp reported suffering five killed and 57 wounded, to 138 North Vietnamese killed.

The same camp, at Phuoc Tan, had claimed withstanding a violent assault Friday and counting 35 enemy dead on the field afterwards.

American troops closer to Tay Ninh reported wiping out a Viet Cong platoon.

The various battle communications from U.S. and South Vietnamese headquarters listed a total 321 Viet Cong or North Vietnamese killed, three captured, and one American killed and 46 wounded. Government losses were usually given only as "light."

It was learned yesterday that the National Liberation Front had opened a new theatre this week, striking in force for the first time in the war on the island of Phu Quoc, 15 kilometres (ten miles) off the Cambodian coast in the Gulf of Thailand.

Viet Cong descended from hills to attack regional forces on the island's coast and were driven off by United States Navy reinforcements. Six launches and a mine sweeper took part.

Total Viet Cong strength on the 45-kilometre (30 miles) long South Vietnamese island is estimated at two companies. The United States coast guard has long patrolled around the clock between Phu Quoc and the Cambodian shore.

N. Vietnamese Down Phantom

SAIGON, Sept. 22, (AFP).—A U.S. spokesman reported that an American Phantom bomber had been shot down by North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire during a raid 15 miles (25 km.) southeast of Dong Hoi. The two crew members were listed as missing.

U.S. pilots meanwhile flew 106 bombing missions over North Vietnam Friday, destroying or damaging 22 lorries, 29 small vessels, six bridges and nine aircraft hangars.

The spokesman said they flew seven miles (12 km.) north of the demilitarised zone to bomb munitions depots and underground fortifications as part of the big operation begun by U.S. troops three days ago in the triangle formed by Khe Sanh, the "rockpile bases" and the demilitarised zone.

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UAR Seeks Peace, Paris Envoy Says

PARIS, Sept. 22, (AFP).—The UAR seeks a peaceful solution in the Middle East "within the limits of possibilities," the new Ambassador of the United Arab Republic to France said yesterday.

Ambassador Ismail Hafez, presenting his credentials to President de Gaulle, said his country was counting on France's "understanding and cooperation" in this search for a just peace, which he said would enable the UAR and the Arab world to concentrate on important construction and development.

PM RETURNS TOMORROW

KABUL, Sept. 22, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi left Paris for home yesterday after completion of his treatment there.

He was seen off at the airport by representatives of the French government, Afghan Ambassador to Paris Sardar Zalmai Mahmoud Ghazi, and Afghan students in the city.

The prime minister Friday held a meeting with the Afghan students studying in Paris institutes of higher education.

Prime Minister Etemadi met French Foreign Minister Michael Debre Thursday.

The prime minister will arrive Kabul tomorrow from Tehran where he is spending tonight.

Potable Water Network Inaugurated In Sahak

KABUL, Sept. 22, (Bakhtar).—The Sahak potable water network was inaugurated yesterday by village elders and representatives of the Rural Development Department.

Sahak is a village of 2000 people east of Kabul which is part of the area served by the Shewaki Rural Development Project.

Work on the network began one year ago and was carried out jointly by the Shewaki project and the people of the area.

Water is carried from an underground channel (Karez) to a 25,000 cubic metre reinforced concrete reservoir built one kilometre outside the village. A two-inch pipe connects reservoirs to the village.

Pipes and iron rods used in construction of the network were provided by UNICEF.

S. African Council Of Churches Hits Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 22, (Reuters).—The South African Council of Churches, in one of the most challenging indictments of apartheid ever to appear in the country, has branded the concept of racial separation as a false faith hostile to Christian belief.

A special theological commission of the council, appointed last year, made this judgment in its report issued Friday.

And it expressed deep concern about attempts to reconcile Christianity with "the so-called South African way of life."

Among the commission's findings:

- (1) "Thorough policies of racial separation must ultimately require that the church should cease to be the church."
- (2) The doctrine of racial separation, with its attendant hardships, is "truly hostile" to Christianity.
- (3) There are alarming signs that this doctrine has become, for many South Africans, "a false faith, a novel gospel."
- (4) The measures of conformity to the practice of racial separation in the life of the church itself is "the measure of the church's deviation from the purposes of Christ."

Separate development, said the commission's report, was presented as a way for the people of South Africa to save themselves—a claim which conflicted with the Christian Gospel's offer of salvation, both social and individual, through faith in Christ.

South Africans were being taught that racial identity was the final and all-important determining factor in the lives of men, the report went on.

"Without racial identity, it appears, we can do nothing. He who has racial identity has life. He who has not racial identity has no life."

"This amounts to a denial of the central statements of the people. It is opposed to the Christian understanding of the maturity of man and community."

"In practice, it severely restricts the ability of Christian brothers to serve and know each other...it arbitrarily limits the ability of a person to obey the Gospel's command to love his neighbour as himself," the report said.

Repairs On Shahi Canal 95 Per Cent Completed

ZARANJ, Sept. 22, (Bakhtar).—Repair work on the Shahi Canal which provides irrigation water for 35,000 acres of land in Nimroz province is 95 per cent completed.

The canal was extensively damaged by the flooding of the Helmand River earlier this year.

Nimroz Governor Abdul Kader Kazi observed the repair work being carried out by a unit of the Public Works Ministry Work Corps and expressed appreciation for the help which the unit is giving the Nimroz Public Works Department.

Home Briefs

HERAT, Sept. 22, (Bakhtar).—Pashtoonistan leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who is now visiting Herat visited the Jam, Mehri high schools, Teachers' Training College and the Herat Madrasah yesterday.

Ghaffar Khan came to Herat last week following his tour of Central Afghanistan.

KABUL, Sept. 22, (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan's Envoy to Tehran Gen. Asadullah Seraj met with Iranian Foreign Minister Ordeshir Zahedi in his office Thursday.

KABUL, Sept. 22, (Bakhtar).—Afghan Ambassador to Bonn Dr. Mohammad Yousuf left Kabul for the Federal Republic by air yesterday to resume his post. He had returned to welcome Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger to Afghanistan. Kiesinger paid an official visit here September 12 to 14.

TIRIN, Sept. 22, (Bakhtar).—President of the Housing Department in the Public Works Ministry Mohammad Sarwar Omar arrived here to inspect construction projects in the city.

A number of construction engineers and architects accompanied Omar on his tour of Tirin construction sites.

KABUL, Sept. 22, (Bakhtar).—Charles E. McGaughey, Canadian ambassador to the Court of Kabul, met with Wolesi Jirgah (lower house) President Dr. Abdul Zaher in his office yesterday.



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Marketing Improvement

An Afghan trade delegation has recently left for Berlin to take part in an international trade fair there. The team will organise a pavilion exhibiting some of Afghanistan's traditional export items such as karakul, carpets, dried fruit, etc. The occasion should provide ample opportunity for our tradesmen to promote the country's exports to the outside world.

In the past Afghanistan has sent trade missions to quite a number of international exhibitions with the hope of introducing our merchandise and finding new markets. It is difficult to say how effective our participation has actually been in promoting the export trade, because a scientific assessment and criticism of these endeavours is seldom possible.

However, according to some of the statistics released at the end of these fairs, thousands of people from all parts of the world, a good number of them merchants and businessmen, visit each pavilion. It is therefore logical to assume that the effort is not in vain.

It is important, however, for the Chamber of Commerce and other authorities concerned to realise that publicity can have positive as well as negative effects depending on how it is organised. A pavilion set up with poor taste and in a disorganised manner would work against the very purpose for which it had been erected. A badly written and worded advertisement in a newspaper or on radio and television can have just as negative an effect.

It is necessary therefore, to realise that salesmanship is a fast-developing art in modern commerce and that seeking expert opinion and advice can pay good dividends.

Food For Thought

Money is the power of importance.

Leon Samson

Perhaps the worst kind of publicity one can get in the field of international trade is through a lack of marketing standards. The dictum of "let a product speak for itself" still holds good despite the frantic efforts of advertising agencies to try to make up peoples' minds for them on what is a good bargain. Some of the most successful businesses in the world today thrive because of the strict quality control the manufacturers observe.

Some years ago dried fruit from Afghanistan seldom found its way to far away markets. At best it could be sold at a fraction of what it was worth on the Indian market. But, with the coming into being of the Maiway Samoon (fruit packaging and processing) company, the situation has changed entirely. We now export dried fruits to the East as well as to Western European markets. In time, the scope of our dried fruit exports will certainly increase.

Although some steps have been taken to improve the quality as well as the marketing standards of our carpets, yet there is still room for improvement. Some years ago our carpets used to be exported unwashed.

Certainly no customer can be expected to feel very enthusiastic about buying carpets which are full of dust. A limited number of carpets are now exported after washing and cleaning, but this process could become a general practice.

Thus, marketing, standardisation, sorting and quality control are measures that must be adopted and observed on a very strict basis if our export trade is to flourish rapidly. The establishment of a strong board to do this job seems to be highly essential and it is hoped this suggestion will receive sympathetic consideration.

Nixon Avoids Past Pitfalls

By Don Oberdorfer

Eight years ago, in September 26, 1960, Richard M. Nixon stood at a lectern before the blinking camera in studio one of WBBM-TV Chicago, and "lost" the first nationally televised live debate to John F. Kennedy.

At 9 p.m. on September 4, Nixon returned to the same city and the television phase of a new post-convention campaign for the American presidency.

This time the opposition candidate—Hubert H. Humphrey—was 700 miles away in Washington, tending the business of a highly unpopular administration.

Nixon had the three-state electronic hook-up to himself, paid for with \$35,000 from his campaign war chest, and he brought along a half dozen representative citizens and two newsmen to throw him the best and toughest questions they could find, and a Greek chorus of supporters to applaud his answers.

This time, Nixon took extraordinary pains to be rested, tanned, fit and meticulously prepared.

For a full seven hours beforehand, since the end of a triumphal motorcade through Chicago streets, the candidate had been getting ready in the privacy of the presidential suite of the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel.

He had a long message to tone up his muscles. He studied the backgrounds of the interrogators his staff had selected.

Wearing a clean white shirt open at the collar, he lolled in his living room, chatting with staff aides about the questions likely to be asked in this first live debate without an opponent, an important innovation of his new campaign.

Those who do not learn from the past, it has been said, are doomed to re-live it. Richard Nixon, who is not a slow learner, has been painfully reminded for eight years of the mistakes of the past, and he is utterly and absolutely determined not to repeat them.

Having risen from the political dead to run anew, he evidently has decided to build his new life on the lessons of the old.

Rather than attempting to escape the echoes of 1960—a doubtful enterprise if he tried it—Nixon seemed last week to be bringing up and seeking out the shadows of the past, exploring them and calling them to public mind.

In his coast-to-coast circuit for acclaim and votes, he appeared to be wearing the wounds of yesterday as a proud badge of battle, secure in the belief that this time things are and will be very, very different.

Nixon began in a Park Avenue hotel reception and at the stops along the way, he reminded the public of the 1960 history.

In Chicago, he recalled his nomination there by the Republican National Convention. In California, he recalled his narrow victory in that state in 1960.

He and his advisors "talked 1960" to politicians and to reporters, always taking pains to say that the world has turned almost upside down since then.

"American politics give those outside the Government the advantage in capitalising on whatever irritants there are," mused one of Nixon's key aides of 1960 and 1968 in a jet flight across the country last week.

In the bad old days, Kennedy had that challenger's advantage, to deplore and condemn, and Nixon was left with the plaster of Paris "seal of the Vice President of the United States."

Today Humphrey has the seal, and Nixon has irritant issues, which utilises in every way he can. Some of the biggest irritants—a shooting war in Asia, major disorders at home—were mere clouds on the horizon eight years ago.

In 1960, Nixon watched the Catholic vote go massively to John Kennedy, despite his own unusual popularity with that group as a hardline anti-Communist.

This time Nixon is striving to "ethnic" minority groups which traditionally have voted Democratic.

These hopes were a factor in Nixon's selection of Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, the son of a Greek immigrant, to be his running mate.

It also helps explain Nixon's call last week on the Most Rev. Terence J. Cooke, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, his appointment of Massachusetts Gov. John A. Volpe, son of an Italian immigrant, to head his Nationalities Division; and the presence at Nixon's side on the campaign trail last week of Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts.

Conscious of the draining and the weariness that plagued him in his 1960 whirlwind travels—and of the hollow-eyed television image he laid down a maxim for his aides: "Don't over-schedule." The "tank towns" are out, so are the crowded days in inconvenient, unimportant places.

The candidate has been enough of it and has pronounced it futile. He is resting between appearances, and thus looking his best for the cameras.

Finally, there is the matter of the Press, which hurt him in 1960 after relations became bitter. By precept and example, Nixon is striving to court the Press this time, starting the day after his acceptance speech, when he gave them a party at Key Biscayne and sat down to the piano to play "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" to his old adversaries.

Such efforts might have helped in 1960 though the Nixon strategists are not certain. "Most of the Washington Press corps had a bellyful of the Eisenhower Administration and they were looking for a change," explained an advisor. "Kennedy offered a change and Nixon didn't."

"This time," he continued, "The Press corps covering us are younger and less opinionated, and I think they are objective." The job of Nixon and his staff is to keep it that way.

Time and events seem to be helping. A survey of the Press accompanying Nixon last week, by J. E. Ter Horst of the Detroit News, turned up 53 reporters who currently expect that Nixon will be elected President and five who believe Humphrey will win. Their expectation of the vast majority could help Nixon, or at the least minimize the discontent.

In one of his frequent reminiscing moments, Nixon described himself last week as older and wiser than he was eight years ago, in the year he cannot forget.

In a similar vein, the candidate remarked to Wednesday night's audience in studio one of WBBM-TV, the place where he may have lost the presidency eight years ago, that "as a man gets older, he learns something. If I haven't learned something, I am not worth anything in public life."

(Washington Post Copyright)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* carried an editorial on the recently concluded New Delhi Conference on Racial Discrimination. Afghanistan had participated in the conference.

The editorial claimed that the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination followed by the South African and Rhodesian governments is another form of colonialism.

In both these African countries, it said, the white minority regimes are forcefully trying to hold down the rising tide of nationalism and the demand for majority rule. There is segregation against the majority coloured population in education, employment opportunities, and practically in every walk of life.

The Afghan delegate at the conference reiterated Afghanistan's position on the question of apartheid which we wholeheartedly condemn. It is hoped that the world public opinion and the humanitarian circles in the world will bring enough pressure against the governments practicing apartheid and racial segregation to force them to abandon their policies.

Yesterday's *Amis* carried an editorial urging authorities to provide encouragement for people engaged in various vocations to settle in Jalalabad.

Jalalabad, the capital of Nangarhar province, is a growing city and with the growth of its population, the need for specialised services naturally arises.

Giving an example of the sort of services lacking in Jalalabad, the editorial said, for instance, that most of the people living in the city are compelled to purchase their bokharis (a local coal and wood-burning heater) in Kabul.

When something goes wrong with their radio receiver sets they also have to send these to Kabul for repair. This is because bokhari makers and radio maintenance shops, etc. are not available in Jalalabad.

The main reason for this situation is that no encouragement has been given to people with various skills to settle in that city. Provincial authorities should announce that land for building homes will be provided for skilled persons, provided they undertake to live there permanently. The land should be given to these persons as cheap as possible so that the offer is an attractive one.

Another editorial in the same issue of the paper welcomed the meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organisation.

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FOREIGN

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for Southeast Asia. It expressed appreciation for the assistance rendered Afghanistan by the World Health Organisation and other agencies in the promotion of public health facilities, as well as in launching campaigns against various kinds of diseases.

Although such assistance and the endeavours of the Ministry of Public Health have done much in this



The influential "Frankfurter Allgemeine" newspaper of Frankfurt, reviewing the upcoming talks between Chancellor Kiesinger and President de Gaulle, said the differences between West Germany and France were headed by the European Common Market (EEC) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) questions.

"It would not be honourable to neighbourly friendship to hide the antagonism behind a cloud of words," the newspaper said.

"The Chancellor and the general, where they agree, know that at the moment nothing can serve to solve their differences of opinion, but that this cannot be allowed to damage the work of West German-French reconciliation."

"The EEC will remain a wonder point, on Thursday the West German government sent a proposal to its five EEC partners in which new, concrete suggestions for the expansion and inner development of the EEC, along with the amalgamation of the treaty, were put forward."

"First (West German Foreign Minister Willy) Brandt will discuss the points at the Brussels Ministerial Council. But it is difficult to ignite genuine enthusiasm."

"There was such a dampening down and refusal for the British entry ideas at the last talks between Brandt (his French counterpart) Michel Debreé that there is not much hope for a sudden change."

"The West German Chancellor has difficulties before him," the commentary concluded.

Extracts from American newspaper editorials Sunday:

"The New York Times" on halting missile race: "The United States now can only injure its own interests if it delays ratification of the Nonproliferation Treaty and the

vital field, a great deal still remains to be done.

Now that the committee is holding its sessions, one of the items on the agenda will be a discussion of the aid programme for 1970. It is hoped that recommendations compatible with the real needs and requirements of the member countries will be made.

opening of talks on arms control measures. "Republican obstruction may make it impossible to rescue the Non-proliferation Treaty. But the opening of working level talks with the Soviet Union to limit offensive and defensive strategic missiles is a decision that lies entirely in President Johnson's hands."

"The United States and the Soviet Union now are at a threshold in the arms race. There is a stable balance of mutual deterrents. Disarmament measures are practicable. The world can only lose if the opportunity that now exists to halt the missile race is permitted to escape."

"The New York Times" on George Wallace:

"Millions of Americans today are angry or exasperated or vaguely frightened. The targets of these emotions are as varied as the people themselves. Many, perhaps a majority, are angry that the Vietnam war drags on in an increasingly pointless stalemate."

"The political beneficiary of this trouble mood in the country is George C. Wallace, former governor of Alabama. Public opinion polls indicate that one person in every five may vote for him. He is likely to carry eight or nine southern states and may also become the deciding factor in some border and middle western states. In short, the Wallace movement has become a major factor in national politics."

"The New York Times" on foreign aid:

"By any measurement, the shrunken foreign aid bill in the U.S. Congress is a disgrace. By one current standard, comparison with Vietnam spending, the aid appropriations are appalling, the real scandal is America's default on her responsibility to herself and her world neighbours."

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Tel: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

Tel: 23821

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Zambia's Giant Hydro-Electric Project

Discussions between Zambia, Britain and the World Bank are expected to open soon on carrying out the second stage of the giant Kariba hydro-electric project—the building of a power station on the north bank of the Zambezi river to meet Zambia's power needs.

Stage one of the Kariba scheme, which was implemented in the late 1950's was the construction of the dam and the first power station on the Rhodesian side of the river. The project was conceived in the days of the Central African Federation but since November 1965 has been operating in the very different context created by Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence.

The existing power station now has a capacity of 705 megawatts and the bulk of its output is consumed by Zambia's copper-based industry. Thus Rhodesia is in a position to disrupt Zambian industry by switching off the power.

President Kaunda of Zambia unsuccessfully tried to persuade the British Government to secure control over the power supply by staging a parachute drop in the area. Rhodesia has since then warned that it may turn off the northward flow of power as a reprisal against guerrilla activities in the colony.

Zambia has responded by guarded counter-threats that it might blow up the dam. The new power station would ensure equal com-

mitment and control by both sides in the peaceful exploitation of Kariba electricity.

Behind-the-scenes discussions on stage two of the Kariba development have resulted from the recent visit of Dr. Kaunda to London. It is understood that the British Government is prepared to underwrite the required World Bank loan, unofficially estimated at £35 million for the project.

A team of World Bank specialists recently visited Lusaka for consultations. Formal discussions are expected to begin following the completion, by two British firms, of the updating of previous surveys on the cost and performance of the new station, which would be completed in the early 1970's.

The implications of the project are far-reaching. First it would ensure a large measure of Zambian economic independence from Rhodesia which would no longer be able to threaten its neighbour's electric supply without accepting a grave risk itself.

Secondly, it means that Zambia has rejected an economically attractive but politically loaded Portuguese offer of power from a projected hydro-electric scheme in North Mozambique.

Thirdly, it suggests that Zambia has reluctantly accepted the fact that rebel Rhodesia is likely to survive for a long time.

World Bank officials have favo-

ured, since the beginning, the completion of the Kariba project. But under existing arrangements this would have necessitated official contact between the Zambian Government and the Rhodesian administration.

The Zambians refused and earlier this year went ahead with their own Kafue river hydro-electric project, involving a \$33 million investment, about 50 miles south of Lusaka. Kafue had been a widely recommended alternative to the Kariba project before the construction of the latter.

A compromise, doing away with implied recognition of the Rhodesian regime through discussions involved in the construction of stage two of the Kariba scheme appears to have been found during unofficial exchanges involving Lusaka, London and the World Bank.

The agreement follows a warning by Rhodesia that it was ready to explore the possibility of drawing more power from Kariba unless Zambia went ahead with stage two in the foreseeable future.

In the meantime, Rhodesia still continues to refuse to repay its share of the loans involved in the building of Kariba. The financial burden is being borne by Britain, Rhodesia's guarantor to the World Bank and creditor through the Commonwealth Development Corporation. (FWI)

3rd World Must Revolt Or Be Recolonised

The developing countries of the world have only three alternatives in their relations with the modern industrial society, revolt, integrate or allow themselves to be recolonised according to the organisers of an international conference opening in Milan next Monday.

The organisers are the European Centre for the Industrial Development and Exploitation of Overseas Countries (CEDIMON).

The conference, to be attended by more than 200 delegates, will for three days discuss relations in the coming years between the six European Common Market countries and their 18 Afro-Malagasy associated partners.

The conference comes only a few months before the renewal of the Yaounde convention which settles for five years relations between the E.E.C. and the associated states.

Cedimon, which groups leading European private and public firms considers that the renewal of the Yaounde convention "constitutes for

the six, after the failure of the United Nations Conference on Trade Development in New Delhi, their last chance to prove their existence and their determination to aid the third world."

Aim of the conference will be to draw up, in the light of past experience, the board outlines of a new policy to improve industrial cooperation between Europe and the third world.

The conference is to "contest" the modern industrial society in its relations with the third world. During one session, officials and private individuals receiving European aid, will be free to criticise everything they consider wrong in Euro-African relations and to outline solutions.

Opinions are expected to differ greatly. Some experts consider aid by the EEC should be replaced by world-wide aid. This idea was expressed for the first time formally in the Algiers charter of 1967 and

taken up at the UNCTAD conference in New Delhi. Supporters of this idea say it is the only way to achieve any real development of the third world.

Countries such as the United States, are cutting down their foreign aid credits and others, like the Soviet Union, are not inclined to increase them. Bilateral or multilateral cooperation on the lines of the European Development fund remains the best solution.

Among the 200 delegates taking part will be Hamani Diori, president of Niger and President of the Afro-Malagasy joint organisation, Yvon Bourges, French secretary of state for foreign affairs, Henri Rochereau, member of the European Economic Commission, diplomats from north and black Africa, representatives of international organisations, lawyers, economists, and representatives of leading European firms and banks. (AFP)

BOOK SHELF

Sherwani's Appreciation Of Ghani

The Weekly Zhondoan (Life) Magazine of Kabul has taken up the praiseworthy task of serially publishing a very interesting, informative and literary treatise on Ghani Kashmiri—a well known Dari poet of 17th Century India. The treatise is the work of Dr. Riaz Ahmad Khan Sherwani of the India Foreign Service presently in Kabul.

The work was originally meant to be a thesis for the doctorate degree of the Tehran University which was awarded to the author in 1965. The research work which is the result of an extensive study and hard labour (for the author quotes 113 sources in the bibliography which comprises books and manuscripts in English, Dari and Urdu etc.) is of considerable interest to Afghan scholars and researchers because Ghani Kashmiri is an important representative poet of what is called the Indian School of Dari poetry which has also been enriched by valuable contributions from famous Afghan poets like Ustad Bedil.

The treatise which is the result of scientific research does not only deal with the poet's life, work and literary style but also throws ample light on the times in which Ghani lived. His pen portrait of the land and people of Kashmir and the description of the political, cultural, social and religious conditions then prevailing in India are particularly interesting.

The young scholar has also added an interesting chapter dealing with the introduction of Dari in Kashmir and its later development and progress in this as well as in other parts of India. The chapter

also traces at length the conditions and circumstances which led to the creation of the Indian school of Persian Poetry.

The book which runs in about 200 pages is written in Dari and shows the command that the author has over the language. A brief but scholarly introduction has been added by Dr. Rawan Farhadi.

The author deserves all appreciation and felicitations on his successful effort to introduce one of the literary immortals of Dari poetry.

The work has filled in a long-felt gap in the literary history of Dari language and literature and its publication in the shape of a book will be welcomed by all lovers of literature in Afghanistan, India and elsewhere.



Dr. Sherwani

Productive Valleys In Ancient Afghanistan

By Khushal Habibi

The valleys in the eastern and western regions of ancient Afghanistan played an important role in the agricultural productivity of the country.

These valleys, which are irrigated by turbulent rivers, have been known as a source of foodstuffs since the time when nomadic life was gradually giving to a rural life. Later, cities were built by the people in these regions.

Talented Artist Achieves Success In Charcoal Work

By Our Own Reporter

Ghulam Farouq, a talented artist who is a top student in the Arts High School, became interested in painting when he was in the second grade of primary school.

After finishing his primary education, Farouq attended the Avicenna Secondary School in 1958.

However, since he wanted to become an artist and improve his painting skill, he joined the Arts High School in Kabul, where he is now studying in the 11th grade.

Farouq, like most Afghan artists, is self-taught, and his personal interest has been the only motivation urging him to pursue his career as a promising young painter.

Farouq is a follower of the modern and abstract school in painting, and he works mainly with charcoal.



Example of Ghulam Farouq's work.

As far as an unknown from history, the valleys of the west and east were inhabited in pre-historic times for when the first Arians migrated to Ariana they mentioned the places in their books, which accounts have also been carried in the Veda and Avesta and speaks of the kings and warriors who lived there.

The Kabul valley was the birthplace of the Gandahara civilisation, where the Kabul Shahans also ruled for several decades. The Helmand Valley was the Timurid empire and which is to the present time a highly productive agricultural area.

During the seventh and eighth centuries Higera, when Ghenghiz and his descendants rampaged the Helmand Valley was the Timurid empire and which is to the Helmand Valley and other places of Khorasan.

Herat in the Hari Rud Valley, did not lose its entity as a political and intellectual centre, although it was destroyed on several occasions.

The Al-Kurt dynasty maintained its glory there by rebuilding the city every time it was levelled. In fact, the people of Herat and Khorasan helped to keep the Al-Kurt kings in power and to develop their homeland. Prominent among the work was an irrigation network from the Hari Rud for distributed water throughout the area.

But the Mongols did not abandon their acts of vandalism, and on other occasions they once again

destroyed the land and massacred its people, leaving behind ghost towns and piles of rubble. Asif Heravi, in the "History of Herat" and Menhaj Seraj in "Tabakat-ul-Nasiri" mention the Mongol destruction.

It is said that when the patriotic people of Herat united to rebuild their homeland, they were unable to find even a broken yoke to work with and therefore ordered tools from the people dwelling in the eastern regions.

Maghzuiddin Malik Husein, who ruled over Herat for forty years in the seventh century Higera, was a wise, nation-loving king, and during his reign the peasants of Herat made a fertile paradise from the Hari Rud Valley and participated in social and agricultural reforms.

In 733 Higera, the ruler ordered Nezamuddin Abdul Rahman Khwafi, a scholar and social leader, to establish land reforms. These reforms were levelled according to the number of people per family, and feudal lords were not given more than they deserved.

In 921 Higera, another Herati scholar, Qasim bin Yusuf Abu (Continued on page 4)

Students, in addition to their academic and solo work, also take other courses such as instrumental repair and singing.

Classes at the school begin at 2 p.m. and end at 6 p.m., and the school is in session every day. Therefore, there is more of an opportunity now for students to find a class at a time at which they are free to come.

"Since, in the past few years, students have not come to school regularly, they have not been able to become good musicians," said Walter Fleischmann, the leader of the Austrian faculty. "But now we are certainly doing our best to remedy this aspect." Fleischmann is a well-known pianist

who, before coming to Afghanistan in 1964, taught piano at the University of Vienna.

"It takes at least 12 years to study to become a composer," Fleischmann noted. "And actually, Afghan students are sophisticated and their ability in music is good, but since music is not taught as a main subject in the high school the students have no musical background."

Fleischmann then reported that the only school at which music is taught is the sports school. "However, I am keenly interested in seeing a music class in the College of Letters of Kabul University, and I have talked with the dean of the college about it. Now we are looking forward to their decision, as they refused our request once before."

"I think that Kabul University is definitely in need of a music class, for most of its students are eager to study music. The problem is that since the Kabul Music School is quite far away from the university, a lack of transportation has kept many students from learning music," stressed Fleischmann.

Austrian aid to the Kabul Music School has concentrated on providing musical instruments, teachers and scholarships. The school currently possesses enough instruments for its students, including 9 pianos, each costing Af. 150,000.

In addition, three students have been sent to the University of Vienna where they will complete their music studies in eight years and then return to Kabul to teach at the music school.

"We will be pleased to offer more students scholarships as soon as they are qualified," said Fleischmann, whose wife, Mrs. GI-In Fleischmann, an equally gifted pianist, is also teaching at the Kabul Music School.

Kabul Music School Plans New Music Academy

By Amin Salkal

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Hermann Pressl, one of the Austrian teachers, is attempting to collect different kinds of Afghan music from various parts of the country and to record their musical notation.

So far he has toured some northern and central provinces, and he will be teaching Afghan students how to play Afghan music on western instruments as soon as he finishes his research.

The Austrian teachers, with the collaboration of Mansour Hotaki, as assistant at the music school, have submitted a report on their future plans to the Ministry of Education, which includes the possibility of building a music academy in Kabul with the assistance of the Austrian government.

"I hope that this report will be accepted," Fleischmann said, "for it is our desire to work for an improved Kabul Music School and to establish a music academy here."



Students in practical lesson.



A student works on notation.

ABU SIMBEL TEMPLES MOVED TO SAFETY

Archaeologists celebrate today the completion of one of the first modern international cultural operations, in a landscape of bewilderingly skilled ancient engineering achievements.

This Swedish-conceived operation has resulted in the two temples of Abu Simbel being lifted 64 metres (yards) above their original site to a position safe from the rising waters of the Assuan dam.

The temples, built by Ramses II in honour of the Egyptian Sun God, now stand on two concrete mounds, 60 metres (yards) across at the base in a setting resembling as closely as possible the site which has now been flooded.

It took 200 engineers and technicians and 1,700 labourers 4 years to complete, working behind a specially built concrete barrage, and the cost was \$ 36,000,000.

Looking at the temples today, it is hard to realise that they have been cut up into about 1,000 blocks, each weighing about 20 to 30 tons, before being heaved into their present position and reassembled.

The plans to save the temples first got under way in 1959 when the Egyptian government sent an appeal to UNESCO following

its decision to build the dam.

There were suggestions that the temples should be preserved by a barrage as the buildings were said to be impossible to transport to a new site.

Then in 1961 a committee of experts was formed by UNESCO and the Egyptian government

proposed the transfer of the temples.

A plan to lift the temples to a new site in a massive concrete casing was rejected as too expensive and the proposals of a Swedish engineering firm were accepted.

West Germany, France, Italy and Sweden were all involved

in the contract to move the temples and the operation began on April 1, 1964, auspiciously as it turned out.

One third of the cost is being met by Egypt, and the rest is being paid by foreign countries. Meanwhile more projects are being envisaged to save other ancient monuments.

(AFP)

PIANIST FROM HONG KONG TO PERFORM HERE

By A Staff Writer

KABUL—A brilliant young Chinese pianist from Hong Kong, Miss Enloe Wu, will perform here in Kabul this Friday, September 27th, at 8.15 p.m. in the American Center (USIS) Auditorium.

Hailed by London critics during a triumphal concert series last year, Miss Wu's programme here will include selections from Scarlatti, Beethoven, Franck, Liszt, Chopin, Debussy, Ravel and Kabalevsky.

Tickets for the programme, sponsored by the Kabul Music Society, are Af. 80 and can be obtained from ASTCO, the British Council, West German Embassy and B.O.A.C.

During her London recitals, the

21-year-old Miss Wu earned such accolades as "impressively mature" possessing "intense awareness of spiritual values" and playing with "electrifying impact" from the critics of the London Times and Daily Telegraph.

Born in Hong Kong in 1947, she began learning piano at the age of four. She won numerous prizes in the Hong Kong Music Festival and has appeared on radio and television in Hong Kong.

In 1966 she won the Commonwealth Prize at the Royal Overseas League Festival in London and in 1967 was awarded first prize in the National Federation of Music Societies.



Miss Enloe Wu

art & culture

Elderly Cave Dwellers End 17-Year Exile

SYDNEY, Sept. 22. (Reuters).—An elderly Lithuanian couple emerged from anonymity into the public eye yesterday after living a hermit-like existence in a hidden hillside cave on Sydney's heavily-populated North Shore for 17 years, surviving on occasional handouts from local children and water from a nearby stream.

The cave-dwellers, Stetan Pietroszys, 70, and his wife Jennifer, 57, were discovered when nearby residents, whose children played with the couple and occasionally fed them, contacted the Salvation Army. The couple stumbled on the cave set high in a steep hillside in 1948 after landing in Australia from a German displaced persons camp and have worked out a living there since.

except for three years in the early 1950s when they wandered throughout Australia looking for work.

Mrs. Pietroszys told reporters last night. "We are very happy and so very thankful to the Australian government to allow us to live so long—20 years—in this country".

Pietroszys said little. He was suffering from a severe toothache after having his first cup of tea—with sugar—in years.

When told the Australian government was arranging pensions for them, the couple said they did not know they were entitled to it.

The way they are now, a pension would make them wealthy in their eyes, a Salvation Army officer said.

But the Pietroszys plan to continue living in their cave.

"It's most very cold (in winter).

but sometimes the rain gets in", they said.

They have extended their "house" by digging further into the hillside and have gouged out a fireplace for cooking. The entrance is covered by a canvas "wall".

Salvation Army officers today arranged for a dentist to climb to the Pietroszys' haven set in thick, rocky woodland near one of Sydney's most fashionable areas, to extract the bearded hermit's aching tooth.

The locality of the cave is being kept secret to ensure the couple's privacy from sightseers.

The Pietroszys came from the Lithuanian city of Vil'nyus, 800 kms. west of Moscow, and said they were married 23 years ago.

De Murville Calls De Gaulle Criterion Of National Unity

BAK-LE-DUC, France, Sept. 22. (AFP).—Prime Minister Maurice Couve de Murville yesterday compared President Charles de Gaulle to the late President Raymond Poincaré as an "untiring craftsman of national unity" in a time of national crisis.

Couve de Murville spoke here during ceremonies honouring Poincaré as one of the main architects of the allied victory in World War I. The 50th anniversary of the armistice is November 11.

Comparing the May-June crisis with the chaos of World War I, Couve de Murville who was making his first public appearance since he became prime minister on July 10, said.

"In recalling these glorious memories, how can we not think today of the trials our country once again has just met and which it was able to overcome because once again the leader it called upon to head the state is, like Raymond Poincaré in his time, the untiring criterion of national unity".

In addition to national unity, Couve de Murville also emphasised the "attachment to institutions since they guarantee liberty" as a principle of the past which "today must still inspire the citizen as well as the statesman".

Gaullist candidates in the post-crisis elections this year emphasised defence of the republic in their campaigns.

Art Student

(Continued from page 3)

Only recently one of his paintings depicting an Afghan girl wearing a national costume was sold for Af. 3000. This, Farouq says, has encouraged him very much. He plans to do some oil painting in the future.

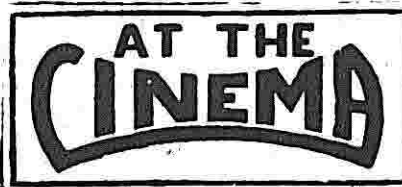
Now that he is receiving regular instruction in painting under the supervision of experienced artists, he hopes to further improve his painting and thus serve his countrymen through this profession.

Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern and central regions will be cloudy and other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Laghman and Jalalabad with a high of 35 C, 95 F. The coldest areas were Lal, Ghalmine and North Salang with a low of -2 C, 28.5 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 12:00 noon was 27 C, 80 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	28 C	6 C
	82 F	43 F
Kandahar	30 C	9 C
	86 F	48 F
Herat	31 C	10 C
	88 F	50 F
Mazare Sharif	31 C	13 C
	88 F	55 F
Ghazni	25 C	7 C
	77 F	44 F
Kunduz	30 C	12 C
	86 F	53 F
Bamian	21 C	1 C
	70 F	34 F



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 1/2 p.m. American and Italian colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi **BOCCACCIO** 70 with Sophia Loren, Anita Ekberg and Romi Schneider. Sunday at 7 1/2 p.m. in English.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 5 1/2, 8 and 10 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi **DAY OF THE EVIL GUN** with Glenn Ford. Sunday at 8 p.m. in English.

ZAINAB NENDARI:

At 2, 4 1/2, 7 and 9 1/2 p.m. Iranian film **THE WHEEL OF HEAVEN** with FARDINE and Shablah.

Productive Valleys

(Continued from page 3)

Nasr, wrote a book on land distribution which contained information about this system.

Half a century later, the Yusufzai tribes migrated from the Argasani valley of Kandahar and conquered Kabul, Nangarhar and the areas as far as Swat. After settling in these areas, they embarked upon agricultural work.

Since they were confronted with difficulties in distributing the land, Sheikh Muti, their spiritual and social leader, divided the land in respect to the number of persons in each family, and this distribution was valid for a period of ten years, after which it was amended.

Sheikh Muti, being an outstanding social reformer, wrote a book entitled "Daftar" in which he described his system of land and water distribution to the rural population.

A piece of land which belong-

ed to an individual was called a "Barkha" and every member of a family received one. Several barkhas made a daftar, or the land belonging to a family.

When the daftars were combined, they made a "pata" or the land owned by a clan. A pata included a special piece which was called a "serie", the products of which were used by the guest house and the mosque.

Houses were also distributed evenly among the families. Every pata included a living district which held houses, gardens, a mosque, a guest house and a guarding tower. A family lived in a house for ten years.

From the Khyber to the banks of the Indus River there were six patas. The area is still known by the former names of the patas, such as Yusufzai, Mohammadzai, Ghogyan, Dauszai, Khalili and Mohmand.

This social system was valid until the British, in the 19th century, introduced a system called the "Bast and Band" (ligature and bonds), which introduced the possession of land and imposed land taxes.

The new system, which was disliked by the people, had an adverse impact on the Pashtoons and while referring to dates, they still say that it has been so many years after the British established their colonialism in the area.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB PRESENTS

"Love And Tiger"

Soviet cinemascope feature film and shorts.

Monday 23rd 8 p.m.

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For sale English Ford Zephyr 6 cylinder, 1965 saloon car, white. Borg Werner automatic gear-box, 14,400 miles, immaculate condition. Suit lady driver. \$ 1600. Tax unpaid.

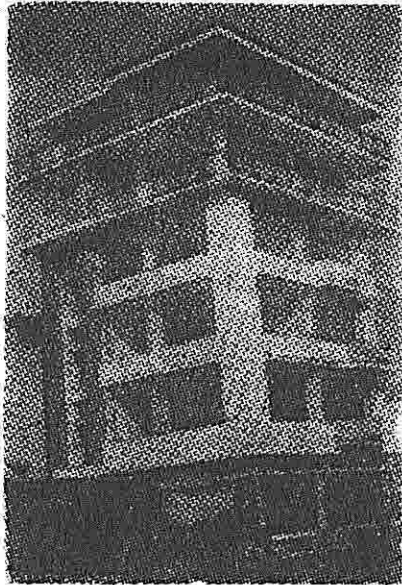
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am Montag, 23. Sept. 68, 20 Uhr
Ausführende: Kammerchor Kabul;
an zwei Flügeln: Madam Wang Gi-In
Herr Walter Fleischmann

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CHOIR and PIANO MUSIC
at the great hall of the Goethe Institute

on Monday, Sep. 23, 1968, 8 p.m.

The concert will be performed by the Chamber Choir of Kabul and at two grand pianos Madam Wang Gi-In and Mr. Walter Fleischmann.

If you're going to any of these places.

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